

- 게릴라 34명 사살(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 2. 19)

Seoul Opposes U. N. Bid to North Korea; Rhee Views Such Approach as an Affront

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 18—

34 Korean Guerrillas Killed

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 18 (AP)—Police reported today thirty-four guerrillas were killed and two captured on Cheju Island off the southern coast of Korea on Wednesday. The report said 400 guerrillas attacked a small village. Police, the report said, repulsed them after a fight. Six villagers were reported killed and sixteen wounded. There were no police casualties.

- 한국군, 게릴라 소탕 춘계공세 개시(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 3. 15)

DRIVE UPON REBELS IS OPENED IN KOREA

Army Ordered to Take or Wipe
Out Communist-Led Groups
That Cause Starvation

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SEOUL, Korea, March 14—Korean Army forces have opened a spring offensive against Communist-led guerrilla bands that are terrorizing South Korea.

President Syngman Rhee issued orders yesterday to Army commanders to capture or wipe out insurgents who, under North Korean Communist orders, have been burning villages and confiscating food from rural settlements. At the same time President Rhee sent Premier Lee Bum Suk, who is also Defense Minister, and Shin Sung

Mo, Minister of Home Affairs, to ravaged Cheju Island, fifty miles off Korea's south coast to step up the offensive against several thousand rebels.

Government sources said today that insurgent activities had paralyzed the island and had forced most of its quarter of a million inhabitants from remote inland areas to the coastal towns. A Government spokesman said that the toll of islanders killed by Communists since last summer was 15,000. About 10,000 houses have been destroyed by fire, he said.

Father Austin Sweeney, a Catholic missionary of the Columbian order, reported by a letter that reached Seoul yesterday that a majority of Cheju's population was suffering from starvation. In some areas, Father Sweeney wrote, the people are living on a single sweet potato a day. A resident of the island for more than ten years, Father Sweeney, who is an Australian, reported that the farmers had abandoned the inland farms

and had moved into the island's few large coastal towns.

The island rebels appear to be well supplied by small boats that shuttle secretly from Communist-operated bases on the mainland.

The Communist-controlled North Korean radio continued over the week-end to boast of the successes of insurgent activities on Cheju Island, saying that "the people's resistance is growing."

Meanwhile the Korean Army reported a skirmish with a main body of a rebel force in the vicinity of the Chiri Mountains in South Cholla province on the mainland near the south coast. In extensive operations a Korean Army task force was reported to have killed fifty-three rebels last week and to have captured quantities of arms and ammunition.

However, the insurgent hit and run tactics continued to harass the rural villages where the rebels were striking out from mountain fastnesses in lightning night raids.

The center of the fighting was reported by the Korean Army to be forty miles north of Sunchon, scene of the October Communist-led Korean Army uprising.

• 남한, 소련의 선동을 비난(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 3. 17)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1949.

SOVIET INCITEMENT CHARGED BY KOREA

Russian Guns Said to Be Taken
From Rebels in the South—
Ship Signals Observed

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

Special to The New York Times.

SEOUL, Korea, March 16—Premier Lee Bum Suk, who holds the rank of Minister of Defense in the Korean Government, today told a press conference that the Soviet Union was actively aiding

anti-Government guerrilla forces in South Korea.

Returning from a six-day inspection of the two southern Provinces and of Cheju Island off the south coast, where Communist-led guerrillas have been carrying on attacks against the villages, Premier Lee said that Russian Tommy guns and ammunition had been captured from the rebels. He added that there was additional evidence that the Soviet Union was smuggling into Cheju Island trained guerrilla leaders from the Soviet northern occupation zone of Korea.

At the same time, in a written report to President Syngman Rhee, the Government's Home Minister,